and is apparently without the breast-spots which distinguish the male.

This form is very distinct from all the others of the genus. It differs from P. gracilis in the plain unstriped upper surface and from P. mistacea, a race of which, P. m. graueri, occurs in Angola, in its smaller bill, longer tail, and presence of spots on the breast.

There is a good series of this new form, which has remained so long innominate in the Museum. Fifteen examples, male and female, were obtained by Dr. Ansorge in September and October 1905 at Huxe, Catumbella, and near Benguella Town, all in southern Angola.

Mr. Toku T. Momiyama sent the following descriptions of six new birds from Japan, Korea, and Sakhalin:—

Garrulus japonicus nakaokæ, subsp. nov.

Differs from G. j. japonicus in having on the average a shorter bill, wing, and tarsus, but the bill a little broader and thicker. The upper surface and abdomen are a little darker.

	Measurements.		
G. j. nakaokæ.		$G.\ j.\ japonicus.$	
	mm.	mm.	
Exposed culmen	24.5–27.5 (av. 25.8)	25·0-29·0 (av. 27·1)	
Wing	159-172 (av. 165·6)	159·5–180 (av. 169·2)	
Tarsus	34·5–39·0 (av. 37·4)	35·0-42·0 (av. 39·1)	

Types in Athenei Ornithologici Momiyamici. ♂ ad. and ♀ ad. Kuroiwamura, Takaoka-gun, Prov. Tosa in Sikoku, 17th January, 1927. Sent by Mrs. Koma Nakaoka. Registered Nos. 27.0068 and 27.0070.

Material examined. Nine specimens, compared with thirty-five specimens of typical form from Hondo.

Distribution. Probably all over Sikoku Island.

Garrulus japonicus hiugaensis, subsp. nov.

Nearest to G. j. nakaokæ from Sikoku, but distinguished by its general darker coloration. Comparing with other northern races, the whitish-striped colour of the occiput is

suffused with the deep brownish colour of the back. This form is intermediate between G. j. nakaokæ and G. j. orii.

Measurements. A trifle larger than nakaokæ. Wing 160-173.5 mm., an average of 167.7 mm.

Types in Athenæi Ornithologici Momiyamici. & ad. and ad. Nisimera-mura, Koyu-gun, Prov. Hiuga, February 1927. Collected by Tomogorô Tanaka. Registered Nos. 27.0075 and 27.0076.

Material examined. Six examples of the new race from provinces Hiuga and Higo, of southern Kiusiu.

Distribution. Probably confined within southern Kiusiu.

Note.—The form found in northern Kiusiu resembles nakaoka, but the bill is much shorter and measures from the nostril 17.5 mm. As, however, only one example is available, it is impossible to say if that difference is constant.

Parus major tatibanai, subsp. nov.

Compared with P. m. wladiwostokensis (specimens from Korea), the wing and tail are somewhat shorter, and the band on wing pure white, without any dark tinge to the white on greater coverts. Entire lower parts, except the limited median black patch, tinged with lighter yellow.

Measurements.

	P. m. tatibanai.	P. m. władiwostokensis.	
	Sakhalin.	Korea.	Vladivostok.
Wing, d	65·5-70·5 mm.	68·5-71 mm.	71-73 mm.
" · ····	66.5 "	66-68 ,,	
Tail, d	60-66 ,,	65-66.5 ,,	68-70.5 ,,
"♀…	58 "	56·5-62 ,,	_

Types in Athenæi Ornithologici Momiyamici. ♂ ad.æst. and ♀ ad. æst. Konuma, Toyokita-mura, Toyohara-gun, S. Sakhalin, 23rd April, 1926. Collected by Matakiti Tatibana from Sakhalin. Coll. Nos. 120 and 121.

Material examined. Four males and one female.

Distribution. Probably confined to Sakhalin Island.

Strix uralensis tatibanai, subsp. nov.

Readily distinguished by the smaller size from S. u. nikolskii. The dark phase in general coloration resembles most nearly S. u. japonica, but it may easily be distinguished from that form by the whole surface of a paler tint, and in having the head and back more tinged with ochre. The size is larger than japonica.

Measurements.

S. u. japonica. Hokkaido . . Wing, 267–313 mm.; tail, 201–235 mm. S. u. tatibanai Sakhalin . . . , 316–338 , , 241–260 mm. S. u. nikolskii. S.E. Siberia . , 330–350 ,,

Type in Athenei Ornithologici Momiyamici. 3 ad. Keton, Sisuka-gun, Sisuka Prefect-District, S. Sakhalin, 4th November, 1926. Collected by Matakiti Tatibana. Coll. No. 491.

Material examined. Ten examples from Sakhalin. Distribution. Probably confined within Sakhalin Island.

Strix uralensis morii, subsp. nov.

Distinguished from the dark phase of S. u. tatibanai by the deeper brown, less greyish colour. The feathers of both forms are mottled in the same manner. The wing-coverts, under surface, and feathers of the feet and toes are more buffish brown.

Measurements. Wing, \$\, 326-330\text{ mm.}; tail 230-254\text{ mm.}

Type in Athenei Ornithologici Momiyamici. \$\, 2\, ad.

Vicinity of Seoul, Keiki District in Korea, 5th March, 1927.

Sent by Mr. Tamezô Mori. Provisional No. 1x.30.

Material examined. Two specimens from N. Heian and Keiki Districts.

Distribution. Confined to Korean peninsula, except northernmost part.

Strix uralensis nigra, subsp. nov.

Darker sepia than S. u. fuscescens of Northern Kiusiu. The paler sepia markings on the feathers barely indicated; the face, head, hind neck, back, and wing-coverts are very dark sepia.

Measurement. Wing, 9, 325, 326 mm.; tail 229 mm.

Type in Athenæi Ornithologici Momiyamici. Q. Prov. Ohsumi, spring in 1924. Purchased. Provisional No. 1x.39.

Distribution. Southern districts of Kiusiu.

Notes on Alectoris Chukar, With Descriptions of Six New Subspecies.

On behalf of Dr. P. P. Sushkin, the Editor forwarded the following descriptions:—

Alectoris chukar * caucasica, subsp. nov.

Nearest to cypriotes Hart., but still greyer and lighter. In spring, back of neck largely light neutral-grey; interscapulium and inner scapulars greyer than mouse-grey; the narrow band across the interscapulium brownish-drab. Crown of the head tinged with fawn. White eyebrow-stripe broad, 4-5 mm. Ear-coverts light chestnut, without blackish. Black bars of the flanks broad, as in cypriotes; chestnut edgings dark, and present on few feathers only.

Rather large: wing, ♂ 160, ♀ 140 mm.

Type in the Zool. Mus. Russ. Acad. Sci., 8398, &, Akhaltzykh, Transcaucasia, 25~(13) May, 1878, Mikhalovski leg.

Twelve specimens examined.

Distribution. Main Caucasus range, both slopes.

Note.—Birds from Ararat, Kars, and Erzerum seem to be slightly different, the fawn tinge of the interscapulium being more vivid and appearing also on the inner scapulars and innermost secondaries. My material is insufficient for recognizing or rejecting them as separate form.

* I prefer to treat as belonging to Alectoris græca only the forms græca and saxatilis, and to consider the remaining Chukar partridges, beginning by cypriotes in the west and with the exception of magna, as forming a separate species, A. chukar, with numerous subspecies. I hope to return to this question elsewhere.